sents a candidate, and has thus far persistently voted to te own man. Finally, yesterday, the conferees ad-journed from Towands to Montrose. Mr. Grow himself is on his way to take the stump in Indiana.

#### THE STATE CANVASS.

Now it is to be the "war Controller" as against the "war Governor." It is not a title that the Bourbon will harp on. Look on this Francis and then on that, Francis Kernan and Francis B. Spinola spoke from the same platform in Albany to the same Democratic

Controllers have been made Governors. This is the single Democratic crumb of comfort just now,
The Inifialo Courier recalls the fact that Washington Hunt was elected Governor and Millard Fillmore Vice President while holding the Controllership, and that Marcy and Wright were both Controllers before they were pro- oted to the highest place in the State.

This is a "campaign lie" which ought to be stopped at once. The Elmira Gazette says of the chairpun of the late-very late-Democratic Convention; The proceedings show that he managed the convention admirably and discharged the delicate and difficult duties of his distinguished position with ability, tact, and dis-rection, which commanded universal approbation. He was congratulated on all sides by the delegates."

The Albany Argus gives this version of Roben's second run for Controller on the Republicia ticket, the one that chiefly troubles Bourbons: "In 1863 a call was issued for a Union State Convention to be held at Syracuse. The contest for the central of that convention was very sharp. The convention met, and it was controlled by Thurlow Weed. At his dictation, Lateins binson was thrown overboard, and Thomas W. Olcott nated, with the expectation that the latter uld decline, and that Weed's State Committee would all the vacancy. Mr. Olcott did decline, and with indignation. The Democratic wing of the Union coalition was more indignant than Mr. Olcott. Mr. Weed's State Committee met and waited in a body upon Mr. Robinson and requested him to retain his position as Controller, Again he became a candidate, still as a Democrat, but as one who decrecated any political opposition to the war poincy of the Administration during the civil conflict, while equally opposed to following war precedents in time of peace."

Congressman "Charley" Walker gave three cheers last year when the Democrats secured a majority one on the Democratic State ticket. This year there Journal shows that the Democrats have only one representative on the ticket. Controller Robinson was a ablican 16 years, and Lieut.-Gov. Dorahelmer left the Republican party only four years ago. The political records of the remaining candidate are shown by the following from The Journal: "Darius A. Ogden, the candidate for Canal Commissioner, was last chosen to office in direct opposition to the Democracy. He was elected to the Assembly of 1862 on the Republican and People's ticket against the regular Democratic candi-. The rival condidates for Speaker were Henry J. nond, Republican, and Horatic Seymour, Democrat. Raymond, Republican, and Horakis Seymour, Desirowan Mr. Ogden voted against the great Democratic leader, Horakio Seymour, and in favor of Mr. Raymond. That was his hast appearance in public life until he now comes forward on the Thieu ticket. Robert H. Anderson, the candidate for State Prison Inspector, was a ways a keepublican until 1872." Robert Earl, candidate for a judicial, not a political position, is the only straight Democrat on the ticket.

In his speech accepting the Republican nemination for Congress in the Buffalo district, the Hon. Eibridge G. Spaulding, the legislative father of the greenback, said: "The greenback has done a noble work, and so did the Union army. On the return of peace the volunteer army was mustered out of the service, and the army reduced to a pea e footing. Only the regular army remains. The need for an expessive circulation of cur-rency was at the close of the conflict greatly reduced from the requirements of a gigantic war. For more than ten years the greenback has been neglected and allowed to float up and down without any steady value. It was only a war currency, but it still remains, and is depreciated and irrodeemable. We should no longer allow it to be depreciated and dishonored. We should bring it up to the standard of the best currency in the world. Whatever paper currency of any kind which re-mains in circulation should be raised up to the specie basis, so as to maintain a fixed standard of value for the basis, so as to maintain a fixed standard of value for the trade and business of the country. I believe in paper money, but I do not think that, in time of peace, any more should be issued or remain outstanding than can be dreculated on a par with the standard gold and sliver coin prescribed in the Constitution and laws of the limited States. The price of mearly all property is now down to the specie suatained, and even if the majer outrecay is so managed as to place it on a par with coin by Jatt. 1, 1879, no one would materially suffer by the abangs."

Mr. Robinson, in an interview in The Herald speaks as follows of the charge that he was a Know that party, if it could be called a party, and there never was any vestige of Know-Nothing contiment in me. I was always in favor of leaving the doors of the republic wide open, and of treating everybody with perfect equality when they become American citizens." He gives also this explanation of his views on the toll question: "My position in regard to a canal policy must be so well known to all interested in the canals from my official record that I can scarcely deem it necessary to explain it in this campaign, although as the platform of the party touches that question I shall probably say something on the subject in my letter of acceptance. I can say to you that I have never favored high toils. I have always taken the ground that the toils should be put at the very lowest point possible to make them most the cost of ordinary repairs and the running ex. meet the cost of ordinary repairs and the running expenses. If the canals cannot pay their own expenses,
if it comes down to that then it would be better to get
rid of them than to make them a centinual burden on the
people. This has been my position as a canal officer.
I verily believe that they can be made much lower than
they are even now, when the useless lateral canals are
got rid of, the expenses of management further reduced,
and every undue expenditure and every avenue of corruntion and peculialize stopped. We are reducing the and every undue expenditure and every avenue of cot-ruption and posulation stopped. We are reducing the expenses all the time now. The recent reckiess competi-tion of the rathroads has badly damaged the canal in-terests, but this is only a temporary evil, and, despite its existence. I believe the causin will yield caping, this year to pay the cost of repairs and the expense of superin-tendence and collection."

# GENERAL NOTES.

The Centennial relic-hunters have marched in solid column from Philadelphia to Washington with their umbrellas, dusters, and jack-knives, and are now chipping the remains of the Speaker's deak in the House of Representatives.

Gen. Sherman remarked in Leavenworth, on Aug. 11, that the Peace Commission was sent out by Congress, and would not affect military operations against the Sioux. Sixting Euil, he added, would be powerless during the Winter, and the army would clean out the Indians."

A retail dry-goods house in Chicago has dissovered a short road to bankruptey. It proposes to mee customers to examine the goods on the payment of a small fee. When ladies enter the door they will b met by a page, who will say, "Did you wish to buy, met by a page, who will say, "Did you wish to buy, madam, or only to shoe?" If the reply is "To buy," the customer will be escorted to the department she selects and the article she saks for will be shown her, hat nothing clae. If she says "To shop," she will have to buy a ticket for each member of the party, inscribed "Good for one shopping. The bearer is entitled to turn ever all the goods in this store. Not transferable. Good for this day and store only." These tickets will be sold in paskages at reduced rates, and arrangements will be made to accommodate people who desire to commute by the month, quarter, or year.

The Spectator is abooked by the publicity.

The Spectator is shocked by the publicity which the New-York press has given to Commodore Vanderbilt's illness. "It is true," it says, "that Mr. Vanderbilt's death is expected to be of public importance, to it may affect the management of his great enterprises indecency of thus carrying a deathbed into the town hall is scarcely diminished by that fact. The explanation of it all is, we suppose, that what would be explanation of it all is, we suppose, that what would be said in England in the club or the dining-room is said in America in the papers." The facts in the newspapers are quite as decent and editying as fletions and exaggerated numers would be in club-house or duning-room. The accounts of the Commodore's litness which the New-Tork papers are now publishing are as short and extensity in as good taste as the count circular from Salmoral Castle, in watch the Queen's success at dinner, her walks with Princase Bestrice, and her rides with the Ros. Horatis Stopford are laid before the Eughsh public daily, somewhat in detail.

alligent Englishmen who have returned on the Centennial Exhibition are sounding an slarm in the London Pimes. "A Manufacturer," in a vigorous ion published on the 31st ult., pointed out the dangers to be apprehended from American compe-tition, and three days afterward "A Practical Man" sted the warning. "The Americana," he says, "have writed the very newest and best machinery of land, Belgium, Germany, and France; they have pled away, through agents sent over for the purpose, ad workmen from each of these countries, giving a session, however, he those of England; and they are

rapidly training an army of skilled workmen for themselves. I can say, from my own knowledge as a practical man, and from the statements of friends apon whom I can rely, that in the departments of iron, wood, cetten, and a certain class of slik they can produce work which in quality is fully equal to our own. Out of their present commercial chaos order will surely come, and I fear in a form for which we are quite unprepared."

Here are the comments of The Pall Mall Gazette on the final heat of the International Four-oared ace at Philadelphia: "When the full story comes to be told, we have little doubt that it will prove that the Watkins crew ran into London while Reaverweck were well behind, and that the latter improved the occasion to go in and win. By rules of bost-racing London should at least have been allowed to row Beaverwyck again. It is plam from this last dispatch that London have strong reasons for believing that there was collusion between the two New-York crews, the one to foul London walle the other went on ahead; also, that they have applied for redress, and without effect; and that, believing the umpire to be either incompetent or to be in concert with the crews that fouled them, they have come to the conclusion that, as they cannot obtain ordinary fair play, they had better not risk their reputation by rowing under an executive which, if not knavish, must be foolish. This augurs badly for the hopes of the professional Englishmen when their turn comes, for if American amateurs can thus jockey a rival unmolested, what may not be expected of American professionsis? The English press might as well have waited for the malis and not have based calitorials on cable dispatches that were not only meager but also of color.

A correspondent of The London Telegraph at least have been allowed to row Beaverwyck again.

A correspondent of The London Telegraph gives an interesting account of a Waterloo heroine who recently died. Mrs. Wilhelmina Giles was a native of Dantzio, and was in her 17th year when the city was besieged by the French. The assailants smashed everything in ber father's house, and even dragged a meerschaun- pipe out of his mouth, dectaring that it was too good for a "pig of a Prussian." Her parents died soon after the siege, and the girl went to live with her aunt. Private Giles of Col. Macdonald's Rocket Troop was billeted on them, and fell in love with her. She accompanied her husband to England, and when the war proke out went with him to Belgium. At Waterloo she was posted with the hagazare at the rear of the army. Toward the close of the day she went forward, mounted on a donkey, to see how "her Giles" was getting on. A limber gunner, seeing her, advised her to attach the animal to the carriage and mount up by the side of him. This she did; but a little wide after suddenly discovered that the donkey had disappeared, and with it all her bagging. She never saw it gain, and late in the evening found herself alone on the field of Waterloo, without food, and separated from her husband, who had been sent to Brussels with disputches. A soldier gave her a blanket, in which she made a hole so as to slip it over her head, and thed it around her like a closa. This was but a poor protection against the formula of cain that fell during the night, and, added to the grouns of the wounded, kept the forlors Prusam girl awake till morning, when her husband vetursed from Brussels and found her. Mr. Glies remained in the army until his time was up, and then, with the savings he had amussed while in the service, he built a little cotinge at East Wickham. He died about 15 years ago, but his wife was spared to see the wrongs of her native town avenged on the French in 1870. was billeted on them, and fell in love with her. She ac

when they reached the age of 20 was confined to deciphering the characters of the Arabian and Turkish languages. Abdul Aziz made his nephews accompany him to the Paris Exhibition of 1867. At that period the new Sultan was, as regards appearance, a strongly-built young man, with a pale complexion, and bright, piercing black eyes, looking right and left with the rapidity of lighthing. His mustache, fine and delicate, sprang up every time he spoke with animation, as if moved by electricity. He has a taste for European manners. He is much attached to gymnastic exercises, and does the trapeze just as well as if his living depended on it. To lift weights, play single-stick, fence—in short, everything relating to beddity exertion—constitute his favorite refuxation. He is not, as has been said, other a drunk rd or a spendthrift; indeed, he is somewhat parsimonious. Hamid inherited from his father a small palace at Kiahat-Hane, when is also situated on the Sweet Waters, and he lives there ungetendingly with his wife and two children, a boy of 6 and a daughter of 3; at least such was the case down to April last. At that period he moved into a large country house, belonging to himself, and where he received the pointend conspirators who overthrew Mahmoud. The Crand-Vizer, Hassan, the Grand-thesk, and, flually. Abdul Asiz, Hamid is perfectly orthodox, and the sworn adversary of the Young Turk party; in fact, he peachers his celligion in all its rigor. He is not known to entertain the sightest instead against the "Graonra;" on the contrary, he is well-disposed toward them, and has the highest opinion of their moral and intellectual qualities. But he octess the Greeks, and is are dutely convinced that not a single honest man of that race is to be found in all Constantinopic. black eyes, looking right and left with the rapidity of

## DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. John T. Raymond is, this week, at Me-After Barnum the Hippodrome will be turned

Mr. Field will shortly bring out "The Great Mr. Barnum will arrive soon, at the Hippo-rome Bailding, with a monster show.

It is stated that Madam Janauschek will

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau has, for nine successive ears, opened the season at the Boston Theater.

Mrs. Chanfrau will act at the Beston Globe

"The Two Orphans" will be given at the xt Monday, with Miss Mrs. Wilkins in the cast.

Miss Clara Morris is to act Miss Multon, the roine of an Euglish version of the French drama on a subject of "East Lynne." A Boston playgoer has pointed out that the sixth tableau of Mr. Daly's play of "Pique" is taken from a scene in Victor Hugo's " darius."

Hooley's old theater, Chicago, will be hence forta known as Haveriey's Theater, while the Chicago theater will be known as Hooley's.

Mr. Sothern will produce at the Globe Thea-Boston, Mr. Byrou's new play, written expressly for , entitled, "The Hornet's Nest-in Three Buzzes and

Mr. J. E. Murdoch's sister will go on the stage this season. Her name is Miss Adelaide U. Mur-doch, and it is said her debut will be made at Washing-ton, as Lady Macorth.

## MUSICAL NOTES.

Tamberlik will sing in Madrid during the The opera which Offenbach is writing will e called "La Vie Americaine."

There is talk of a festival in commemoration e of Lizzt.

The Young Apollo Club, at the close of its engagement at Gilmore's Garden, will give concerts in the principal interior towns. It is rumored that Carl Rosa will bring over

his English opera company from England in February next. It is said to be a very strong one. Mile, de Belocca made her first appearance at Paliadelphia on Monthsy evening in "Il Barbier Seviglia," and was well-ecceived by a large audience St. Saens, the composer, who also writes the mascal criticisms for L'Estajette of Paris, will probably onlinue the edition of Gluck's works began by Mile.

Mr. Carlberg has begun the rehearsals of agner's "Flying Dutchman," and is greatly encouraged t the excellent promise of success which they give. He tends to give the work as completely as possible roughout, and to have the musical part of a high order

Mr. J. Levy, the cornet player, will have a beuefit at Gimore's Garden this evening. Madame Pap-penheim, ar. W. Castle, Mr. H. Peakes, Signor Ferranti, Mr. Arbuckie, Mr. Colby, the Young Apollo Club, Gil-more's Military Band, and the beneficiary himself will appear.

## PUBLIC OPINION.

Of the twenty-five prominent Republicans at Northampton who last year tavored the nomination of Adams for Governor, only two are found willing to vote for him on the Democratic ticket, and more than one Irish Democrat in town has already declared that they will not vote for him.—(Springfield Union (Rep.)

Charles Francis Adams wears a green neck-Charles Francis Adams wears a green neck-tic and twists a short clay pipe in his hat band when he goes out on the street, and whenever he sees a son of Erin intently beholding him, he assumes the expression of a man looking for a job. Ingenious, Charles, but sadly, painfully, hopelessly thin.—[Burlington Hawk-eye (Rep.) The defeat of Gen. Butler can only be ac-

The defeat of Gen. Butler can only be accomplished by the sober-numbed, patrictic men of the VIIII District, who can rise up and imitate the men of Essex who refused longer to follow a bather which represented no principle, but simply gave assurance that followers were to be rewarded and opponents were to be crushed. The Republicans cannot sustain Butler and thus promote Butleriam victout being held to an accountability for his utterances and actions in the XLVith Congress. The Republican party cannot assume such a responsibility, whatever else may be in store for it. The opportunity is inviting to manifest an independence which will give assurance that Butleriam is repudlated where it is best known.—[Boston Journal (Rep.)

"I guess dad wishes we'd all die and go to heaven," said a' miser's son to his maternal parent. "Why so?" she asked, upon recovering from her aston-ishment. "Oh, cause Heaven's such a chenp place to live in."

## LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE POSTAL SERVICE. LAST SESSION OF THE COMMISSION-OPINIONS RE-SPECTING FAST MAIL TRAINS.

The Postal Commission, which has been in ion at the St. James Hotel since Tuesday, concluded its work in this city yesterday. To-day the members, at the invitation of Vice-President Vanderbilt, will make a tour of mapection of the postal cars and the mail transportation facilities of the New-York Central Railroad On Monday the commission will start for Cleveland, and will begin its session in that city on Saturday next. The members expressed surprise and disappointment that the business men who were so much interested in scenring better mail facilities did not accept the invitations to meet the commission and express their views. The in-terviews in this city have been, with the exception of one or two newspaper publishers, entirely with the railroad men and with Postmaster James.

At the morning session Festerday Hugh J. Jewett, re colver of the Eric Railroad Company, gave his views at length. He said that there was no way to avoid complications between the Government and the railroad com-panies without a fixed rate of compensation. The old mode of weighing was objectionable, and opened the door to fraud, but still the only true method of compensation must be one with weight as a basis. The fast mail trains, while beneficial to the people at the two termine and to those beyond, were a positive injury to the local population between the termin). The old method was far preferable. As to giving increased mail facilities, Mr. Jewett said that he was ready to allow the Government to send mails on any train on the roads that he controlled. As a railroad man he know of no objections that any company could have to the same arrangement. Mr. wett agreed with Mr. Vanderbilt In holding that the raffroad companies had the right to decline at any time

Isaac Henderson of The Evening Post and that the fast nail trains were as much an injury to the evening papers as they were a benefit to the morning papers. He though that the fast mails were not needed, but that if a train was run it should start in the evening. Many bankers and brokers with whom he had talked on the subject expressed the same openion.

Postmaster James said that the introduction of the fast mails had revolutionized the business of his office. Instead of getting the bulk of the malls between 1 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, under the new system it came in from 4 to 7 o'clock in the evening. Large collections were made as late as 9 p. m., and 5,000 to 6,000 letters were frequently brought in from the 11 o'clock collection at the Fifth Avenue Hotel slone. The 4:15 a. m. fast train was not put on to accommodate the morning newspapers. In fact the morning papers objected to the hour, and wanted a train to He new Shitan of Turkey is very ignorant. 6 o'clock. To fully meet the public want two trains were needed on each of the two great lines—when they reached the could overcome their idlacess. All their learning one starting at 6 a. m. and the other at 8 n. m. Then two trains were needed on each of the two great linesone starting at 6 a. 10, and the other at 8 p. m. These
accommodations would be sufficient for many years to
come. Mr. James said that there was a universal desire
on the part of the business community for the refistablishment of the fast mails. Mr. James gave an interesting account of the workings of the carrier system in NewYork, companing it wint that of London, which, with
three times as many maniferants, had six times as many
carriers as New-York. The postage on local drop-letters
in the city alone amounted to three times the cost of the
carrier system. Every carrier added to the force increased the business and the carnings of the office. Inereased facilities in every instance had brought increased business. Mr. James said that the greatest obstacle to transportation which beeded to be removed
from the maile was the three-class matter, which was
builty and expensive. As an instance, there had been
deposited in the office that morning a large package of
seroil-saws, which were thrown out. All this class of
matter should be refused.

Postmaster-General Typer and Wilham H. Vanderbilt,

matter should be refused.

Postmaster-General Tyner and William H. Vanderbilt,
Yice-President of the New-York Central and Hudson
River Railroad Company, held a private conference on
the subject of mail transportations on Thursday. It is
understood that a satisfactory arrangement was rescaled
and that in consequence of his talk with the Postal Commission Mr. Vanderbilt will not carry out the point which
contemplated the witedrawal of some of the existing
mail facilities. He expressed the beiner that the investigations of the Commission would lead to a better understanding and a satisfactory adjustment of the existing
differences.

#### THE CITY'S TAXABLE PROPERTY. DETAILS OF THE REDUCTION OF THE VALUATION BY THE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The State Board for Equalization of Taxes, which met at Albany on Thursday, made a reduction of assessed valuations of property in favor of this city which will materially lessen the State tax for the coming year. Last year a committee, consisting of Isaac Sherman, Wilson G. Hunt, and Tax Commissioner George H. Andrews, appeared before the State Board of Equaliza-tion and protested against the proposed rates by which the assessed valuation of the real estate in this city, as fixed by the State assessors as a basis for the State tax, was increased \$100,000,000. Tacir protest was disregarded, and the increased assessment was imposed upon this city. Mr. Andrews attended the meeting on Thurs day at Albany, and the State Board have so far conceded the justice of the protest heretofore presented as to

Miss Kate Claxton will act at the Boston Theater, Nov. 20, in the drama of "Conscience."

The Rev.W. R. Alger has completed his "Life of Edwin Forrest," and it will seen be published.

At the Arch, Philadelphia, Sept. 11, the new season began, with Mrs. Bowers as queen Elizabeth.

Miss Clara Morris will make her first appearance in Boston, in the course of the present season.

A piece called "Our Boarding House," by Mr. Leonard Grover, has neet with some favor in Chicago.

Mrs. Chanfran will act at the Boston Globe. State where the equalized valuation is not higher than it was last year. Nominally the valuation of the c ty by local assessors has been increased by the State Board over \$100,000,000, but the important question is of proportion, in respect to which it will be seen that the states of the city is materially improved. To have imposed upon the city the same proportion as last year would require the addition of \$151,925,155 to the local assessors' valuation."

#### MERCHANTS MOVING UP TOWN. DESERTING THE OLD WARREHOUSES AND BONDED STORES.

Since great changes and improvements have been made along the river front and in the docks on the North River, a large number of wholesale and bonded warehouses have been removed from the lower part of the city to locations up town. A number of the old bonded warehouses along Whitehall-st., Beaver and Pearl-sts., are shut up or used for other purposes, and produce a much lower rental than formerly. The United Stores have removed to a spot within easy distance of the docks of the White Star, National, Williams & Guion, Pacific Mall, and other steamship companies. By this means a great saving is effected by merchants in cartage to the Public Stores or private bonded warehouses. It is a rare thing to see a load of goods bonded below Canal-st., whereas a short time ago only the down-town stores were in existence. The principal firms Miller & Conger, formerly on South-st., Bixby Brothers of Greenwich st., A. J. Peck of Stone-st.,

and Frank Squires of Front and South-sts. "heir old stores have been torn down to make way for the anchorage of the East River Bridge, having been purchased by the Brooklyn Bridge Company.

Many new warehouses have been put up in the upper districts on the West Side near the water front, while others have been enlarged to give the necessary accommodation to merchants. The largest of these bonded warehouses are those of Edward J. Lewis on Washington and Lercy-sts., a bandsome fire-proof building, and that of Bixby Brothers. The rents up town also are found to be much cheaper than down-town rentals.

#### INQUEST IN THE NINTH WARD MURDER. Coroner Ellinger held an inquest yesterday

afternoon upon the body of Margaret Seabourgh of No. 70 Gausevoort-st., who died on Thursday night from shock caused by injuries to her head. Hannah Bourne, the wife of Daniel Bourne, the man who is necused of making the assault, testified that she had lived with Mrs. Seabourgh since last Christmas; that on the night of the assault her husband, coming home late, was at first denied admittance to his apartments by Mrs. Seabourgh, and that when at last the door was opened he struck Mrs. Scabourgh on the head, but whether with a stick or his fist she could not say. Officer Jewell of the Ninth Precinct testified that, hearing cries of "Murder," be ran into the house, and found Mrs. Bourne supporting he ran into the house, and found Mrs. Bourne supporting Mrs. Senbourgh's head and whying sway the blood from the wound. He took Bourne to the Charles Street Street

After deliberating together for some time to was that turned their verdict at 2:30 p.m. The verdict was that turned their verdict at 2:30 p.m. The verdict was that Margoret Seabourgh came to her death on the night of Sept. 14 from blows upon the head inflicted by one Daniel Bourne of No. 70 Gansevoort-st. Coroner Ellinger then committed Bourne to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DESCENTS BY THE POLICE. Sergeant Haggerty of the Sixth Precinct Police, with the first section of his force, made a descent upon Peter Young's gambling house at No. 2 Chambers-st. on Thursday night, and arrested the proprietor, a dealer of fare named James Duane, and six other persons, who were locked up in the Franklin Street Police Station.

## A large quantity of gambling implements were also seized and taken to the station. On the same night, Capt. Byrnes of the Fifteentn Precinct made a general raid

Capt. Byrnes of the Fifteensh Precinct made a general rate on the disreputable houses in his precinct, and 80 women were arrested and locked up. A large number were driven over the line into the Eighth Precinct, but Capt. McDonnellt was on the look out for them, and his men arrested 20 women, who were locked up in the Prince Strict Police Station. In the Polish Church at Scammel and Henry-sta, 59 disorderly persons were arrested and taken to the Delancey Street Police Station.

Capt. Byrne, Sergeant Marray, and a plateon of policemen from the Mcreer Street Station, made a raid last night on the disorderly houses Nos. 153 and 155 Greenest. The proprietress of No. 153 Greenest, Mrs. Fisher, was scuteneed to one year's Invrisorment three menths

angul on the disorderly houses Nos. 193 and 193 Greene-at. The proprietress of No. 153 Greene-st, Mrs. Fisher, was sentenced to one year's 'Imprisorment three menths since for forcibly abducting a young girl. Mr. Thompson of No. 155 Greene-st, is under indictment for keeping the disorderly house at No. 43 East Thirteenth-st. The po-lice arrested 48 women. Among the prisoners was Sarah Daly, who handed Sharkey the pass that enabled him to escape from the Tomba. escape from the Tombs.

#### CAPT. VAN DUSEN'S DISMISSAL. HE DISPUTES THE RIGHT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

TO REMOVE HIM UPON THE TESTIMONY SUB-

MITTED-STATEMENT OF HIS WITNESS. William A. Van Dusen, late Captain of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, has signified his intention of disputing the right of the Commissioners to remove him upon the testimeny submitted. He applied yesterday for a writ of certiorari and an order from the have the proceedings reviewed by one of the Supreme Court Judges. When Capt. Van Dusen was on trial he produced only a single witness. Edward Molicy, who said he was a private detective, testified that about midnight on the day when the officers were locked up by Theodore Allen he met the Captain, who told him that he had ordered Detective Slevin to release the imprisoned officers by means of a ladder from the window. The charge against the Captain that he took no measures to release his men. The Commissioners cross-examined Molloy ele The Commissioners cross-examined Molloy closely, and they found his statements, it is stated, contradicted. There were several circumstances which caused the Commissioners to regard his statements suspiciously. Capt. Van Duzen, at the beginning of the trial, asked for an adjournment on the ground that Molloy, his principal witness, was absent. The request was refused. It appeared afterward that Molloy was present during the whole of the proceedings, and not making his identity known was not sent, as all witnesses were, into an adjoining apartment, where the testimony of others could not reach thom. It appeased, also, at the end of the trial, that Molloy was a boarder at the residence of Tacodore Alten at No. 36 Charlion-st. It has been reported that Capt. Van Duzen levied a tax of 50 per cent upon the receipts of the gambiers, and among them upon Alten also, and that Molloy received for his services as friend 12 or 13 per cent.

A Trutuse reporter found Mr. Molloy at Allen's house.

A TRIBUNE reporter found Mr. Molloy at Allen's house A TRIMUSE reporter found Mr. Molloy is Area's above last night, and asked him in regard to the matter. Molloy said that there was not the slightest truth in the statement that he had ever received a cent from Capt. Van Dusen, from Mr. Allen, or from any one else connected with the house. He said that his testimony in defense of Capt. Van Dusen was inspired by the best of motives, and was true in every particular. He had not been influenced by any consideration except a desire to see justice done.

#### see justice done. THE WEEKS MURDER.

The coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Twenty Third Precinct Station-house in the case of Caleb D. Weeks, who was stabled on Sunday night, Sept. 10, in a saloon at No. 1,890 Third-ave. Eight witnesses were examined, four of whom saw the affray. Matthew II. Moore, Weeks's friend, testified that Weeks and himself entered the saloon about 10:30 p. m. and found there the proprietor, Mundschau, and three men, Fries, Bowman, and Spicimann, who were engaged in playing cards. Through some remarks in German, unintelligible to the rest of the party, a quarrel arose between Weeks and man. The witness said that after had succeeded in parting the men he noticed that Spielmann had an open knife in his hand. He at once ran up to Spielmann, and tried to wrest the

he noticed that Spielmann had an open knife in his hand. He at once ran up to Spielmann, and tried to wrest the knife from his grasp, but was unable to do so, and fell down simus in the straggie. When he returned to the bear-room he found all three of the men fighting, and heard Weeks exclaim, "I'm stabbed."

After other evidence, mainly corroborating Moore's testimony, the jury retired for about half an hour, and returned will a verticit that Weeks carne to his death from the effects of stabs from a knife in the lands of John Spielmann, and that Fries and B-wman were exemerated from all blame in the fatal assault. Fries any discussions were released in \$500 ball to appear as without the stable of the property as with the stable of the stabl released in \$500 bail to appear ase, and Spielmann was removed

## COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S CONDITION.

Commodore Vanderbilt was more comfortable resterday morning, and ate a hearty breakfast. He slept very, well on the previous night, and was much refreshed when he awoke about 7 o'clock yesterday morn ing. He was in good spirits, and talked freely with his physicians, who say that the alarming symptoms of a few days ago have nearly all disappeared, and that a favorable change in his condition has set in.

## HALLETT'S POINT.

REMOVING HELL GATE OBSTRUCTIONS. GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS-GEN. NEWTON'S PLAN AND ITS EXECUTION-PRESENT STATE OF THE

Hallett's Reef, which has long been a source of danger to navigators of Hell Gate, will be utterly estroyed, as a reef, within the next few weeks, and only the debris which will result from its destruction will have to be removed to lumine a safe channel. It has been estimated that one sailing vestel out of every fifty that now attempts the passage meets with some accident. Surveys of the channel and estias well as Hallett's Reef, bave been made more than once at the Government expense. Something was done toward improving the channel by M. Maillefert, who began operations in 1851, by means of a fund of \$13,000 raised by subscription among the citizens of this city. His method was surface blasting-letting a charge down against the rock and exploding it-and the results were more or less favorable, according to the shape of the rocks. Those which were of a conteal or columnar shape were easily shattered, while upon those saving a flat surface of any size the effect of the blasting was slight, if of any service. When it was determined at last to remove these obstructions to navigation, without regard to the cost, the important question which puzzled the minds of engineers was the manner in which it should

be done. In 1866 Brevet Major-Gen. John Newton, of the United States engineers, was ordered by the Engineering De-partment to examine Heil Gate and make a report, embracing a plan and estimate of cost for its improvement. The report was submitted in January, 1867. The plan proposed by Gen. Newton has gradually developed itself into the what is now known as the "drilling seow," This method, however, was the cause of several accidents, a great number of vess is having been thrown against the seow by the force of the currents, where it has been anchored. During the operations at Pot Rock in Hell Gate, from August until Dec. 28, 1872, 16 vessels came in collision with it. Four of the vessels were sunk, and one of them, which contained 200 and Frank Squires of Front and South-sts. heir old tons of coal, was carried by the rapidity of the current under the scow, tearing it from its moorings, and inflicting great injury upon its machinery. It was upon this seew, now anchored at Hallett's Point, that the late accident occurred whereby three men lost their lives. The scow itself scems indestructible, for all the collisions, and even this explosion, have had no effect upon it beyond the shattering of one or two of its dock timbers. It has the appearance of an ordinary scow. It is built of heavy timbers, and is very compact. In the center is a well-hole 32 feet in diameter, and inside of it is a dome 30 feet in diameter, connected with the seew by four chains. The seew, with the dome drawn up and swung by these chains, is anchored over the rock to be operated upon, and the dome is then lowered until sufficiently near its surface. Adjustable legs are then let down which are shortened or lengthened according to the surface of the rock, and hold the dome in an upright position. Inside of the dome-which is open at top and bottom and supported by it-is a system of tubes 21 in number, through which the drills rise and fall. When the drilling is completed the scow is removed to a safe distance and the holes are filled with explosive material, generally nitro-glycerine, by a diver. The charges are then exploded by electricity. By this plan the death of water at Counties Reef has been increased from 15 to 26 feet; at Way's Reef from 14 to 26 feet; Diamond and other roefs have been partially removed. HALLETT'S POINT REEF.

According to Gen. Newton's statement, "this reef is in

shape an irregular semi-clipse, the longer axis, which lies ext to the shore, being 720 feet in length, and the shorter sciol-axis projecting straight into the channel about 300 feet. The cubic contents above the depth of 26 feet at mean low water amounted before any excavations were made to 51,000 cubic yards. Besides the risk of striking the reaf, it produces eddies on both sides of it according to the direction of the tidal currents, and is much in the way of vessels coming down with the ebb in the effort to hug the shore and thus avoid being thrown upon the Middle Reef. It is in the way of large and small vessels equally, and its removal is an essential element in the improvement of the channel." The principle of tunneling in rocks under the water has been known and carried out for a number of years. When first used, the explosive material was placed upon the floor of the excavation. Gen Newton's plan includes the piercing of the roof of the tunnel and its supporting pillars with holes and placing the destructive material in them in small charges. By this means—the water having been admitted into the tunnels and by its confined condition acting as a "tamp," or means of resistance, to each separate charge—the vibration will be largely dooreased, and it is thought that no other damtions were made to 51,000 cubic yards. Besides the risk

age will occur to houses in the neighborhood beyond the shattering of a few window-panes. The ledge of rock, of which Hallett's Point is the north-cast end, crops out of the ground at various places between there and the landing for the Harlem boats, passes under the East River, and makes its appearance again upon the upper end of Blackwell's Island. Along this line the shock will be the most severely felt.

Work was began at Hallett's Point during July, 1869. A coffer-dam was constructed upon the roet in the form of half of an irregular polygon, its longest diameter, between the shore ends, being 145 feet, and its center 00 feet out upon the rock. A shaft was sunk to the depth of feet out upon the rock.

of half of an irregular polygon, its longest diameter, between the shore onds, being 145 feet, and its center 00 feet out upon the rock. A shaft was sunk to the depth of 33 feet below mean low water-nark. Its shape is conformable to the shape of the dam, and ten tunnels, averaging at their portals 20 feet in high and 10 in width, radiate from it through the rock. Traverse galleries were excavated as the tunnels were carried forward, and as the distance between the latter increased, saliality tunnels were excavated between them, the whole forming in network of 35 tunnels and 11 traverse galleries. The tunnels and galleries were carried forward on a down grade, and their hights were leasened to conform to the upper surface of the rock, thus reducing them gradually in size until they lost the dignity of tunnels and became mere headings. Tunnel No. 4 was excavated to a depth 27 feet lower than the others, and a ditch running around the breast, or on the further circumference of the exavations, empties the water drained from the other headings into the basin thus formed. From here it is purposed into the river. From all these excavations about 50,000 cubic yards of rock have been removed. The cost up to the present time has been a little short of \$1,000,000. The work has been done with Burleigh drills, the sir compressors being above ground in buildings constructed for the purpose. The compressed air was conducted to the drills through iron and rubber tabes. Nitro-glycerine, dynamic powder, rendrock, and gunpowder dynamite, vuican powder, rendrock, and gunpowder were used in blasting, according to the nature of the rock. Great care had to be used in making the discrimination, and also not to charge the holes too heavily, as too great an explosion might have broken the roof and let in the water.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE WORK At last the work has reached its final stage. Workmen are busily engaged at present loading the holes, which are 3,678 in number. The columns or supporting pillars, numbering 172, are pierced from floor to roof with ho es, and the roof also. The holes are arranged in groups of and the root axes. The most are transported by 20, and each one is flited with a white pine plug, on the end of which is a piece of tin with 1 a number—from 1 to 20—stamped upon it. All the plugs in a group are connected with a string, which passes from one to the other, thus preventing any confusion in separating group from group. Each group has its designating mark, and taus they are as easily referred to as are the blocks of houses in a city. in a city.

The cartridges are delivered at the Government works

The cartridges are delivered at the Government works by the contractors, packed in boxes. They are tin cans from 13s to 23s inches in diameter, and about 22 inches long, filled with explosive material. There are three classes of these cartridges of three different degrees of strength, and they are all packed in boxes a foot square by 24 mehas long. These boxes, when delivered at the Government wharf, are handled in the most caroful manner. The late accident has caused the usen to appreciate the power of the material they are handling. In the tunnels, where the work is done by the means of the ordinary mining iamps, the same care is observable. A the tunnels, where the work is done by the means of the ordinary mining lamps, the same care is observable. A plug is withdrawn and a certridge of the least explosive force inserted. This is pushed back to its place by means of a long pole; another of a higher power fellows it, and then another of a still higher grade, after which the ping is returned to its place. The plugs will be taken out when all of the holes have been thus filled, and small exploding carridges of dynamite, with fulminating caps, will take their places. The dynamite being the nardest to explode, is placed next the fulminating mercury contained in the caps, which is the greatest detonator of all.

All the exploding charges of a group will be connected phote, is placed hax is the greatest detonator of all.

All the explosing charges of a group will be connected by a wire running from one to another, which will take the place of the cord now connecting the plags. The ends of this wire will be connected with the electric battery by two wires, called "lead wires," The battery will be placed in a bomb-proof structure only a short distance from the shaft. The circuit will be connected, at the has minute, by Gen. Newton in person. He, with his staff, will occupy a position back of the mine on a high point of land, and the circuit will be closed by means of a small battery and connecting wires at that place and in the tolowing manner: He will sond, by operating his small battery, an electric spark to a small forjeds on the top of the bomb-proof structure. When the torpedo excluded at will sever the atting by which the plates of the

#### MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary or rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, cooled clear, or partly cloudy weather, except possibly clouds of RAIN in the Middle Atlantic States. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

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thy in the fluctuations of the barometer, but in the evening a rapid rise took place. The humidity of the air ha much decreased. There is little or no change in tempera ture. Tosse conditions in general indicate that there will be no great difference between the weather of yes terday and that of to-day; but they are not favorable to a clear Sunday. For this city and vicinity a day of sunshine and scat-

# cloudiness, and perhaps by rain on Sunday.

AT PROVIDENCE-LOSS \$100,000. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 15 .- The Rhode Island Bleachery and Dye Works in this city, owned by Adams & Butterworth, were destroyed by fire this morning, involving a loss to Adams & Butterworth of about \$100,000.

THE FIRE RECORD.

PAPER MILL BURNED-LOSS \$50,000. Springfield, Mass., Sept. 15 .- Watson Champeriain's brick paper mill at Loudville, Northampton was destroyed by an incendiary fire early this morning. The loss is \$50,000; insured.

## THE RETURNED FRENCH DELEGATES.

Paris (Avg. 28) telegram to The London Telegraph.

The delegates sent to the Philadelphia Exhibition by means of public subscription, and independently of the Government grant, were last night entertained to dinner by their friends. The only prominent man present was M. Barodet, who now lives politically on the prestige which he acquired in 1873, when his name was used as a secreerow to frighten the Conservatives. Beyond doubt the most interesting feature of the gathering was a series of letters written by the lenders of the Extreme party, none of whom found it convenient

cathering was a series of letters written by the leaders of the Extreme party, none of whom found it convenient to attend. M. Victor Hugo said:
My honorable and dear fellow-citizens: I cannot be present tyour bunquet. I regret it sincerely. You celebrate the cast of labor. For me to giority work is a duty, and to shake he hands of workers is a joy. That greeting I send you from ottom of my heart, e communication next in importance was that of M.

Louis Blane:

I thank you for the honor you do me in inviting me to your fraterial banquet to the free delegates on their return. I regret exceedingly not to be able to assist at your family feast. You know my sentiments. You are aware how dear to me is that mion of the workers with hands and heads or which you sheak in your letter. Convey to those present the assurance of my profound sympathy, and receive my fraternal salufations.

33. Easipant, Fr. save that his access and a content of come with sorrow because they are unable to attend from the following cause;

The state of health of my sister has become so serious that we now despair of being able to save that model of filled piety, who has never belled her heroic character, even when in 1873 her father was subjected to the cowardly assaults of the moral-coder beller. order policy.

This letter is worthy of being reproduced if only as a specimen of Krench political tactics. There is nothing clse to be remarked about the banquet.

SALE OF THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH. BOSTON, Sept. 15 .- The sale of the Old South Church for \$400,000 was perfected to-day, the conditions on both sides having been accepted. The building is to be used strictly as a historical museum.

Clergyman-"Baby was rather troublesome in church last Sunday, Mrs. Nollekius." Mrs. Nollekius (much distressed)—" Yes, he was indeed. He don't seem to like going to claurch at all, and he never left off crying the whole time; and it gives as a great deal of trouble, Sir, it do, for we did hope to bring him up as a minister, like yourself.

The Buckingham Hotel, corner Fifth-ave, and Fiftieth-st., offers special inducements to travelers and families who des re comfort and superb accommodations for the Winter months or during their stay in this city. The Buckingham is unquestionably the most perfectly ventilated and equipped hotel in this country, the cuisine is the very best, the location is central and convenient, the Grand Central Depot, the Fourth and Sixthaye, cars, and the finest schools and churches are within a few moments' walk. During the sejourn here of the Emperor and Empress of Brazil they remained a longer time at the Euckingham than at any other hotel in this country, and when leaving for Europe their Majesties congratulated the proprietors, Messrs. Gale, Fuller & Co., on having the finest and best equipped hotel that they had found in this or any other country, and pronounced the charges very reasonable and entirely satisfactory .-(Coml.

Centennial visitors, in passing through New-York, should visit the PHERNOLOGICAL CARDER, 737 Broad-way. Examinations daily,

ARE YOU RIGHT SURE that you are so phys-

SOAF "reners is the most healthm and agreease arises of the kind ever manufactured.

Though specially desirned for the use of ladies and children, this soap is equally appropriate for gentlemen's tollet, and as it makes a heavy latter it is also one of the finest soaps for

# LATEST SHIP NEWS

(For other Ship News see Pifth Page.)

ARRIVED.
Steamship Lancaster, Mills, Philadelphia.
S.Jp Jose h S, Spinney (of Thomaston), Jordan, Bolfast 31 lays, in bathes.

Brig Chatlotte Busk, Smith, Cetar Keys 20 days, via Dela-rare Breakwater, with lumber.

Sebr. Dexter Clark (of allsworth), Curles, Rio Grande do sul July 24, with hunce, &c. (of Machias), Babson. Two Rivers, N. S., 9 Schr. Henry (of Machias), Babson. Two Rivers, N. S., v days, with spilling. Sehr. John S. Moulton (of Machias), Jones. River Harbor, N. S., 9 days, with spilling. Schr. Sarah Bernice (of Machias), Proctor, Musquash, N. B.

0 days, with spliing. Schr. Geo. M. Br mard (of Rockland), Hall, Windsor, N. S.,

Sein: Geo. M. Ber mard (of Rockland), Hall, Windsor, N. S.

10 days, with plaster.

Soin: Lookous, Nichols, Calais, with lath.

Schr. Sein: Anther Lookous, Calais, with lath.

Schr. Sein: Anther Lewis, Lewis, Kennebec, with loc.

Schr. Sein: Anther Lewis, Kenneb

E. L. Grezory.

Ray mood, Millstone Point.

Ray mood, Millstone Point.

E. L. Grezory.

J. D. Lugrahum, Portland, Ot.

A. Batter, Portland, Ct.

G. Woodhull, New-Haven.

J. D. Lugrahum, Portland, Ot.

R. Sarord, New-Haven.

President, New-Haven.

A. Gurney, New-Haven.

Fred Tyler, New-Haven,
Esrah J. Gurney, New-Haven,
Esrah J. Gurney, New-Haven,
Ship William, for Bristol; barks Sophia G., for Alexandria;
Edunad, for Briesnes; Appla, for Hamburg; J. B. Duffus, for
Havre; Abbie B. for Glasgow; Manry, and Vasce de Gauna,
for Queenstown; Meteor, for do.; Anna, for Yarmouth;
Greenstown; Meteor, for do.; Anna, for Yarmouth;
Greenstown; Mary S. Gincon, and Mary Low
Mary Low-Mary S. Gincon, and Mary LowHarry LowHarry & Au

Form, for Laverpool: Eliza Baras, for Borranda Columbia, for Rarhadoes; McGlivery, Mary S. Gibson, and Mary Lowerison, for —; briga Favorite, for St. Flerre; Harry & Aubrey, for Insthato s; Neille, for St. Florms, Wind Desunset, moderate, W. N. W.; clear.

DISASTER.

Hallyax, N. S. Sept 15.—The steams in Augustine, from Anteop for New York, but in here to-day naving in two tae bark Templar, which she picked up 400 billes from this port, Glashied. The bark was from Montreal for Cork, loaded with grain. Or Sacuriday might she exp reasons a heavy gale, and was thrown on here beam only. He masts were cut away, but her cargo had shi ted sud become unmanageable. Her mate ded with the small pox when two days out. The vessel and crew we now at quarantine.

FOREIGE PORTS.

and drew are now at quaraname.

FOREMEN PORTS.

QUEENSTOWN. Sept. 15.—The Imman Line steamship City of
Richamond salied from here to-day for New-York.

ANTWERP, Sept. 15.—ARTIVED, steamship Nederland, from PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 15.—Cleared, schr. Sadie Wilcott, for

Achile.

Halfinors. Sept. 15.—Arrived, steamships Bramschweig
Get.). Undutsch. from Bremon; Wm. Kennedy, Foster, Park
Gyal; Johns Hopkins, Hallett, Easton, John S. Suriver,
Yood, Philadelpina; Schr. H. N. Godfrey, Jarman, Gioncocr, Mass. Cleared, steamships Gartaboy (Span, Ansoleaga,
averpeoi; Vinetind, Sowen, New-York; Wm. Whiteu, Regan, Philadelpina.

Il you want to Rent a Pinne or Organ, go to WATERS & ions, 481 hroadway, as they are renting their instrum-tom \$2 to \$6 per month previous to removal 50 Union-ago

Parker's Ginger Tenic, by correcting acidity of the stomach and promoting healthy secretions, overcomes Rheu-matism and Gout. Sold by all druggists.

Fall Overconts and Suits for Men's and Boys' Wear.

A large stock of fresh goods at the lowest prices are offered
by Walts & CUMMIN, corner Eighth-ave, and Twenty-shird st,
frand Opera House.

## MARRIED.

CARPENTER-BREWSTER-At the residence of the bride's parents. New Rochelle, binth month, 5th, by Friends' cromeny, Renedict J. Carpen er of Seartsdale to Serah J., daughter of Jos. B. Brewster, formerly of New-York tor of Jos. B. Brewster, formerly of New-York

EDWARDS-GOOLD-At the residence of the bride's parenta,

Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 14, 1876, by Rev. Wm.

1 ves Budington, D. D., Charles A. Edwards to Enuma Payson,
daughter of Amass A. Goold. No cards.

O'DELL-MARVIN-On Monday, Sept. 11, 1876, in Eric,
Penn., by Rev. Thos. Fullerts n, D. D., Daniel O'Dell of NowYork and Mary W. Marvin, daughter of Hon. Schien Marvin

of Eric. No cards.

of Eric. No cards.

PARK-IVES At Ryc. N. Y., Sept. 13, by the Rev. R. P. Alson, assisted by the Rev. C. B. Brewster, Hebart J. Park to Edizabeth M., daughter of James M. Ives, all of Ryc. WATTLES—TRUMBULL—In Philadelphia, at the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, Sept. 12, by the Rev. H. Clay Trambull, assisted by the Rev. E. W. Dans, John D. Wattles to Miss Sophy Gallaudet Trumbull.

# All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

## DIED.

ACON-At Orange, N. J., Sept. 15, Rev. George Blagden Breen, D. D., paster of the Valley Church, in the flat year of Bacon, D. D., paster of the Valley Church, in the flat year of his age and the 16th year of his ministry, runeral from the church, near Orange Valley Station, at 3.30, on Monday, 18th inst. Train leaves foot of Christopher at, and Barclay-st., New York, at 2.30 p. m.

BARNES—On Thursday, Sept. 14, Emma Barnes.
The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from
the Reformed Church, Keyport, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 18,
at 2 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 11:45 train from
Liberty st.

BRAINERD—At Montclair Hights, N. J., Sept. 15, 1876 Eila Boles Brainerd, cidest daugater of Thos. C. and Mar Latin Brainerd. Eila Boira Brainerd, edest anagater of Thos. C. and Mari Lufin Brainerd.

BOOTH.—Sud cally, on Thursday, the Lith Inst., James W.
Booth, in the 54th year of his age.
The Triends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of no brother-in-law, Quentin McAdam, at Syzek, on Monday, the 18th inst., at I of clock. Train leaves on Northern Bairwood of New-Jerney, foot of Chambers-st., at 8:30 a. m.; Twenty-third-st. at 9:15 a. m.; rehurning at 5 o'clock p. m.
BROWN.—At Gloversville, on Wednesday, Sept. 13. at the house of her father, Alamem Judson, Mrs. Samu Judson Brown, Will of George Krown.
Funeral sorvices will take place at Gloversville on Fribay.
Sept. 13. at 4 o'clock p. m. Bervices also at her late residence, 14 Cambridge-place, Hrocklyn., Saturday, Sept. 16, at 11 c'clock a. m. Relatives and firends are respectfully mythed to attend.
POSTER—In Lapeer, Mich., Sept. 9, 1576, Bev. G. L. Foster.

FOSTER-In Lapeer, Mich., Sept. 9, 1876, Rev. G. L. Foster, in the 50th year of his age. Interment at Jackson. Mich.

Interment at Jackson. Mich.

KITCHE N-OB Friday, Sept. 15, of consumption, Helen E.

Buryes, wife of J. M. W. Klichen.

Relatives and triends of the family are respectfully invited to

attend the funeral without further notice at her late realdence on Washington-ave., Morristown, N. J., on Monday,

the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m. Interment at Greenwood

the succeeding day.

WARBURTON-Suddenly, on the morning of the 13th inst.,

W. F. Warburton, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend

the funeral from his late residence, No. 2,1°8 Arch at., Philacliphia, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock.

# Special Notices.

Prof. Elle Charlier Begs to inform the parents of his pupils that he has returned

to the city, and is ready to resume his duties. to the city, and is ready to resume his duties.

Post-Office Notice,—The FOREIGN MAILS for the week ending SATURDAY, Sept. 16, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 9 a.m., for Europe, per steamship Novada, via Queeustown; on WEDNEEDAY, at 930 a.m. for Europe, per steamship Abysainia, via Queeustown; on THUESDAY, at 11:39 a.m., for Europe, per steamship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and kiamburg; on SATURDAY, at 11:39 a.m., for teamsay, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, per steamship Mosel, via Southampton and Eremen; at 12m or Europe, per steamship Germanic, via Queekstown of for respondence for Scotland, Germany, and Norway, per steamship dermanic, via Queekstown of for respondence for Scotland, Germany, and per steamship dermanic via Greekstown of the Glasgows and at 1 p. m., for Fance direct, per steamship France, via liavre. The mails for the Weet Indies, via Havnus, will leave Naw York sept. 28. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Oct. 1. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Oct. 1. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Oct. 1. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Oct. 1. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Oct. 1. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Oct. 1. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Oct. 1. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Oct. 1. The MESS, P. M.

T. L. JAMES, P. M.

The Committee appointed by the Ropublican Central Committee of the City of New York will receive applications for naturalisation at No. 25 Chambers-8t, basement, entil Oct. 28 next. Tickels can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations. SPENCER, Chairman, EDWARD WERTHERIMER,

JAMES MCAPER,

JOSEPH RHEINBOLDT,

WILLIAM J. FRITZ,

JOHN E. DOWLEY,

FRANCIS S. RESUM, Committee.

Prof. Russley's Lecures.—Prof. T. H. HUXLEY of London will give three illustrated lectures on "The Direct Evidence of Evolution." at Chickering Hall. New York Scpl. 18, 29, and 22, at 8 o'clock p.m. Tricket securing scate for the ourse, price \$5, are to be had at the bookstore of D. for the ourse, price \$5, are to be had at the bookstore of D. price and 50 it Broadway, or by application and remittance through the mail. This is the only course of lectures that Prof. Huxley will deliver in this country, as he sails for Liverpool Sept. 23.